

MAYSVILLE WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1864.

VOLUME 2 NUMBER 50

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THE BULLETIN.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER.
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, JUNE 2, 1864.

A TELEGRAM.

BY ETHEL LYNN.

Hark! the click of war insensate,
Jotting wordless words of fate,
Speaking down in hushed measures,
While its eager promoters wait,
Shedding light and lightning shadows,
Stamping mottoes coldly terse,
Listen to one single message,
This—"Come quickly, mother's worse."

Daughter May, fling down thy jewels,
Bride and belle, at revel bright
They will miss, while May in sorrows
Faces home and coming night:
Night, that brings such sad to-morrow
Always to some mourners left,
Night, that may bring no to-morrow
In the land a soul has left.

Harold, close the opening ledger,
Blot and blur the last amount,
Life that gave yours is flitting
Slowly to its last account.
Gentle George, best beloved,
Leave the toil of brush and pen,
Lay the head with silver snaded,
On your shoulder once again.

Wayward Will, forsake the wassail,
Stop and think as best you may,
Of the love, whose like will never
Meet you till your dying day.
Yet her patient blessing waits you,
You, whose falling others curse,
Let the words bring quick contrition,
Will, "Come quickly, mother's worse."

Children, gather in about her,
So your meeting hands shall clasp,
Grasp her from earth to heaven,
Till her angels bending grasp
At her shining garments trailing
On the path among the stars,
And before the soul triumphant
Lowered lie the crystal bars.

There is no wire electric yonder
Where the peaceful spirits rest
For coming ill, or waiting message
To the soul supremely blest,
But ever still when stars are watching,
Thrilling through a space between,
A mother seems to send her greeting
By a pathway all unseen.

Bend Beneath the Blast!
BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

When sorrow's tempest round us roars,
And overwhelm the soul;
O, trust not in worldly pride,
Or seek the tempting bow;
But with a firm and trusting heart,
Bend low beneath the blast;
And he above who chasteneth thee
Will raise thee when it's past.

The lofty oak, the mountain pine,
So stately in their pride,
Must bend or break before the storm,
That on the night winds ride;
While the meek willow lowly stoops
Before the raging blast,
And lifts its head in beauty decked,
When storms and clouds are past.

So thou, O man, must lowly bend,
—When sorrows round thee press;
They may be angels in disguise
To lead to happiness;
O, trust to Him who rules above,
And bend beneath the blast,
And He will raise thy drooping soul
When storms of life are past.

Riches are no evidence of personal worth,
The Colchian ram had a fleece of gold, but
he was probably very mean mutton.
Hope is always liberal, and they that
trust her promises make little scruple of
revealing to-day on the profits of to-morrow.

It is better to reconcile an enemy than to
conquer him.
A good question for a debating society—
Which is the most delightful operation—
To kiss a fair woman on a dark night, or
dark woman on a fair night?

A red nosed gentleman asked a wit
whether he believed in spirits? "Ay sir,"
replied he, looking him fair in the face, "I
see too much evidence before me to doubt
it."

GIRLS SAFEST WHEN NOSEY.—The women
of Poland have a watchful eye over
their daughters, and make them wear little
bells on their persons, to denote where they
are and what they are about.

The Government may tax our matches,
but we challenge the world to match our
taxes.

NEW-ENGLAND GENERALS.—The Albany
Argus says:
New-England has given to the war
that larcenous publican, the despised
General, N. A. Dow, the coarse and repugnant
Butler, and the sleek and corrupt
Banks.

The Armies of the Ancients.

The annexed succinct account of the vast
armies which the ancients brought into the
field, will be perused with interest. No
army of modern times can at all compare
with them, except that with which Napo-
leon the First invaded Russia, and that
numbered 600,000 men only. The army of
the United States is, however, now so vast
as to make those statements, which former-
ly appeared exaggeration, plausible and
feasible. When we know that a rail splitter
commands one million two hundred thou-
sand men we can easily believe that a Prus-
sian monarch commanded two millions.

Sennacherib, the Bible tells us, lost, in a
single night, 185,000 men by the destroying
angel.

The city of Thebes had a hundred gates,
and could send out at each gate 10,000
fighting men 200 chariots, in all 1,000,000
men, and 20,000 chariots.

The army of Terah King of Ethiopia,
consisted of 1,000,000 men and 3,000 chari-
ots of war.

Sesostris King of Egypt, led against his
enemies 600,000 men 24,000 cavalry, and
27,000 scythe-armed chariots.

Hamileer went from Carthage and landed
near Palermo. He had a fleet of 200 ships
and 3,000 small vessels, and a land force of
300,000 men. At the battle in which he
was defeated, 150,000 were slain.

Ninus, the Assyrian King, led against the
Bactrians his army 1,700,000 foot, 200,
000 horse, and 16,000 chariots armed with
scythes.

Semiramis employed 2,000,000 men in
building the mighty Babylon. She took
100,000 Indians prisoners at the Indus, and
sunk 1,000 boats.

A short time after the taking of Babylon
the forces of Cyrus consisted of 600,000
foot, 120,000 horse, and 2,000 chariots armed
with scythes.

An army of Cambyses 60,000 strong, was
hurled up in the desert sands of Africa, by
a south wind.

When Xerxes arrived at Thermopylae his
land and sea forces amounted to 2,641,610
exclusive of servants, eunuchs, women, sut-
lers, &c.; numbering in all 3,283,220.

The army of Artaxerxes, before the bat-
tle of Cunaxa, amounted to about 1,200,000.

On the fatal field of Issus there fell 10-
000 horsemen and 100,000 foot soldiers.

When Jerusalem was taken by Titus,
100,000 perished; in various ways.

The army of Tamerlane is said to have
amounted to 1,600,000; and that of his an-
tagonist, Bajazet, to 1,400,000.

MORALS AT WASHINGTON.—It is a sad
and shocking picture of life in Washington
which our correspondents are giving us.

A bureau of the Treasury Department
made a house of seduction and prostitution.
The necessities of poor and pretty women
made the means of their debauchery by
high government officials. Members of
Congress putting their mistresses into clerk-
ships in the departments. An honorable
Senator knocked down in the street by a
woman he had outraged. Whisky drink-
ing ad libitum. The government cheated in
contracts and openly robbed by its employ-
ees. Writes our most careful correspondent
—a long resident of the Capital. Wash-
ington was never quite so villainously cor-
rupt as at the present time. In the palmy
days of Southern rule, of slavery, there was
not half the corruption there is now. We
do not doubt this is strictly true; and we
rejoice, in a sad and shocking picture.—
Springfield (Mass) Republican.

A HAPPY WOMAN.—What spectacle more
pleasing does the world afford than a happy
woman contented in her sphere, ready at all
times to benefit her little world by her ex-
ertions, and transforming briars and thorns
of life into roses of Paradise by the magic
of her touch? There are those who are
thus happy because they cannot help it—
no misfortunes dampen their sweet smiles,
and they diffuse a cheerful glow around
them as they pursue the even tenor of their
way. They have the secret of contentment,
whose value is above the philosopher's
stone; for without seeking the baser ex-
change of gold, which may buy some sort
of pleasure, they convert everything they
touch into joy. What their condition is it
makes no difference. They may be rich or
poor, high or low, admitted or forsaken by
the fickle world; but the sparkling fountain
of happiness bubbles up in their hearts and
makes them radiantly beautiful. Though
they live in a log cabin, they make it shine
with a lustre which Kings and Queens may
covet, and they make wealth a fountain of
blessings to the children of poverty. Happy
women are the highest type of humanity,
and we cannot say how much we owe to
them for the progress of the race. Would
there were enough to go around!

It may perhaps be thought difficult to
decide which is the most destructive—
the mortar on the battle field or the mortar
in the drug store.

A contestant for the 1st Congressional
seat from Missouri says: If the city of
Washington had been standing by the side
of Sodom in the time of Lot, its superior
iniquity would have saved Sodom.

Gently the deus are o'er me stealing,
as the men said when he had five bills pre-
sented to him at one time.

In St. Louis, recently, a man and his
wife were engaged in arranging for a separa-
tion. The principal difficulty was the baby,
which the woman tearfully begged to be
allowed to keep, while the man angrily re-
fused. At length the wife almost threw
the child into the husband's arms, and ex-
claimed: "Take it; I can soon have an-
other!"

Two Lower in Lowell, returning from
court the other day, one said to the other:
"I've a notion to join Rev. Mr. —'s
church; been debating the matter for some
time. What do you think of it?"
"Wouldn't do it," "Well, why?" "Be-
cause, it would do you no possible good,
while it would be a very great injury to
the church."

Seventeen western papers support Frem-
ont for the Presidency. Twelve of them
are German, one is French and one is Bo-
hemian.

National Expenses Eight Years Ago.

One of our subscribers sends us the follow-
ing, clipped from the New York Ledger of
July 19, 1856, which is curious, when con-
trasted with the expense account of the
present day. Mr. Bonner expressed alarm
when he footed up the expenses of the gov-
ernment under Mr. Pierce and emphasized
his alarm with plaudits of exclamation
points, as is seen in the extract referred to:
The expenses of the government of the
United States, under the present adminis-
tration, are as follows:

\$75,686,400 a year!
6,307,200 a month!!
1,452,920 a week!!!
207,560 a day!!!!
8,600 an hour!!!!!!
144 a minute!!!!!!!
2.40 a second!!!!!!!

Two dollars and forty cents at every tick
of the clock! That will do for Young
America. But where does the money go?
For what is it applied? Under Mr. Polk's
administration, during the Mexican war,
when we had a hundred thousand men un-
der arms, and large armies and numerous
garrisons in Mexico, the annual expenses of
the government were little over forty-four
million a year.

Look on this picture. The expenses of
the government of the United States under
Mr. Lincoln's administration are as follows:

\$1,000,000,000 a year!
83,333,333 a month!!
20,833,333 a week!!!!
3,000,000 a day!!!!!!
125,000 an hour!!!!!!!
2,083 a minute!!!!!!!
35 a second!!!!!!!

Thirty-five dollars at every tick of the
clock! There is no use of asking where the
money goes, for what it is applied.—
Some of it is used for making warlike im-
plements, vessels, and missiles,—millions of
it to enrich contractors and office-holders,—
all of it worse than wasted. Mr. Bonner
offered to take the government and carry it
on for fifty millions of dollars a year, and
also furnish each man, woman, and child
with a copy of his paper as a free gift.—
Would he like to renew his offer now?—
[Bridgeport Farmer.]

THE BONES OF BATTLEFIELDS.—If there
are sermons in stones, books in running
brooks, the bones of battlefields also dis-
cuss with an eloquence of their own.—
Homilies have been often enough preached
on the horrid glories of war and many a
moral is yet to be embellished with later
instances of that wholesale human sacri-
fice, historically and popularly known as a
great battle. Nevertheless war will con-
tinue to redden the green fields of earth
and write its crimson endorsement across
the charters of nations, as long as peace is
not in the hearts of men, and might is
made, in the final argument of every suc-
cessful conqueror, the only measure and cir-
cumstance of right. If the future had a ton-
gue as sincere and truthful as that of the
past, many an illusion of hope might be
corrected, many a dream of ambition dis-
solved, many a proud and fanciful pre-
sumption checked and humbled, before they
invoked battle and slaughter to plead their
cause. But the voice of the future is only
the echo of human passions. The dead
past is left to bury its dead, and record
history for its deed. It may tell us that the
calamities of war are not necessary, that
the glories of war are hideous and infernal
mockeries unless they illustrate the triumph
of justice and beneficence over malignity
and wrong. And yet, hereafter, as hereto-
fore, men will doubtless be seen marching
by thousands to their graves as to their beds,
exalted by the pride, pomp and circum-
stance of glorious war, and travelers will
moralize over battlefields yet to be fought,
and the bones of whose heroes may be col-
lected by some enterprising agriculturist to
manure turnips and cabbages, as has already
been done in other instances, one of which
is thus mentioned in an old English paper:

TRAFFIC IN HUMAN BONES.—A ship laden
with bones from Hamburg, arrived at
Lissimouth, on the 25th of October, the
property of an agriculturist of Morayshire,
and intended for manure. The master of
the vessel states that the bones were col-
lected from the plains and marshes of Leisic
and are part of the remains of the thousands
of the brave men who fell in the sanguinary
battles fought between France and the al-
lies in October, 1813. What a commentary
is this upon military glory! And
England laughs at our folly, for she well
knows the road we are traveling.—Old
Guard.

In a town in New Hampshire lived old
farmer P., who was very deaf. On his farm
near the road stood a very large tree and
thirty feet from the ground on this tree was
a large knot. As farmer P. was passing one
day he thought he would cut it down to
make a mill post of it. He had been at
work some time, when he thought some
stranger would come along and ask him the
following questions, and he would make the
following answers:

"What is that tree for?" asks the stranger.
"A mill post," replies the farmer.
"How long are you going to cut it?"
"Up to that knot!"
"How much do you ask for it?"
"Five dollars."

"I won't give it."
"Well, if you don't somebody else will."
As old farmer P. was working away, some
stranger did come along and the follow-
ing dialogue ensued:

"Good morning sir," said the stranger.
"A mill post," replied the farmer.
"How far is it down to the corner?"
"Up to that knot!"
"You don't understand me; how far is it
to the corner?"
"Five dollars."

"You old scamp! I have a good mind to give
you a whipping!"
"Well, if you don't somebody else will."

Affairs in the Treasury Department at
Washington are said to be chaotic but not
virtuous.

Neal Dow is able to walk about now and
take his cocktail in the morning regularly.

A Military Necessity.

A HAPPY ILLUSTRATION.—When peace
with all its real and substantial benefits,
smiles beneficently upon the people, there
nothing is heard of that plea of all tyrants
since the world began, "military necessity."
But if designing and ambitious men influ-
enced perhaps by foreign jealousy and in-
imate ambition, after an effort of years, suc-
ceed finally in disturbing the peaceful rela-
tions of their country, and bring trouble and
distress upon the people, then be on your
guard against their insidious wiles. They
will tell of your wily foe; of his courage, his
strength his numbers. They will plot for
your enemies to be defeated, and your trea-
sure wasted, your young men to be destroy-
ed, and the whole people to be dissatisfied
with their dreadful situation and gloomy
prospects, and then they will tell you that
"military necessity" dictates the surrender of
the right of self government in order to de-
feat the foe. The old fable of the horse is
quite appropos as an illustration.

Aesop tells us that the horse, finding the
other beasts of the field unwilling to ac-
knowledge him as their sovereign, applied
to man for assistance in subduing his foes.
Man immediately consented and proceeded to
put the saddle upon his back.

"Halloa!" cried the horse, "what is that
for?"

"Oh, it will be necessary for me to get on
your back, and have the full control of you
for a time, if I am to assist you," answered
the man.

The next step was to put the bit into the
horse's mouth, to guide him right. Man
took a whip in his hand, fastened a pair of
sharp spurs on his heels, and mounted.—
The horse did not like the spurs, and ob-
jected, but he was told that it was all for
his own good, and they would be used sim-
ply when he did not pursue his enemy fast
enough. When mounted, and the horse
about to start on his career of conquest, a
wise serpent addressed him as follows:

"You fool why have you given up your
liberty thus? You were free, and now you
have placed a master upon your back, and he
will make you do whatever he pleases.
Why submit to such despotism?"

"Oh, you do not understand," replied the
horse; "I place this power in his hands only
for a time, that I may conquer my enemies;
when that is done I can just throw him off."

The serpent replied: "Never! you have
surrendered your liberty; and he has obtain-
ed a seat upon your back, you have sub-
mitted to be saddled, bridled, and bridled,
and so you will continue forever hereafter."

The horse laughed, and the man cried out
and plunged his spurs into the sides of the
horse.—

"Don't listen to him, he's only a Copper-
head!"

Just as it is now with the Abolition Ad-
ministration. The saddle, the bridle, the
whip, the spurs, are all ready. The peo-
ple, apparently, stand quiet and are ready
to be mounted, whipped and spurred. Do
not be deceived, "Military necessity" will
fasten upon you an incubus of debt and
taxation; military straps will eat your sub-
stance and destroy your children, and finally
with a large standing army of a different
face (negroes) they will enslave you. Take
warning in time.

How many times has the back-bone of
the rebellion been broken? How many
times has the South been starved out? How
many times has the rebellion been on the
point of giving up on exhaustion? O, so
many times! Almost as many as months
have elapsed since we began the business of
subjugating. And yet we are still every-
where confronted with armies which we
dare not march upon—with armies which,
to tell the truth, we are awfully afraid will
march upon us. Then the rebellion seems
to be like that Titan who, every time he
was thrown to the earth, regained a new
strength. We have found it so; and we
shall find it so even to the end. Eight mil-
lions of people whom you compel to fight
for their masters and their homes—for their
property and their lives, are Titans—they
are never exhausted; never give up; they
end will be that we shall give out, and give
up first; just as England, after having vainly
hurled the might of the most powerful na-
tion on earth against the Titanic will of
these feeble and despised colonies, gave up
in shame and despair at last. We are fol-
lowing the path of history over again,
with the exception that we, in the North,
play the part of England this time. And
England laughs at our folly, for she well
knows the road we are traveling.—Old
Guard.

In a town in New Hampshire lived old
farmer P., who was very deaf. On his farm
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Affairs in the Treasury Department at
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Neal Dow is able to walk about now and
take his cocktail in the morning regularly.

WENDELL PHILLIPS made a speech in

New York last week, at a convention of
Abolitionists and Free Lovers, in which he
took grounds for a speedy peace, for ending
the war immediately, because to continue it
he asserted, would bring ruin and an end of
white men's liberties. He asserted there
was no other such despotism than we now
have here this side the wall of China. He
endorsed the peace platform, deprecated
the war, seeing in it the seeds of debt, mili-
tary despotism, and ruin. He asserted that
the great question between the North and
South could never be settled by war or bat-
tles, but by statesmen, and intimated that
we have not yet in office men competent
for that task, and hence he goes in for turn-
ing them all out and putting in power men
of honest integrity and ability who can and
will settle our national troubles.

Old Abe went like that sort of talk,
coming as it does from one of his petted
friends. Indeed, Phillips seems to be
coming waked up to a true sense of our
ruined condition, and is becoming alarmed.
He even admitted this nation has greater
and higher interests than mere abolition of
slavery. Well done, Phillips! Would that
the people universally could only realize this
fact. If they would, and act upon the
principle, the present miscegen party would
soon be hurled from power.

THE FEMALE CLERK SYSTEM.—The Wash-
ington correspondent of the New York News
thus writes:

"The war news absorbs everything else,
and it is unfortunate for at least one person
that it does; I mean Mr. Chase, Secretary of
the Treasury. The investigations of the
Congressional committee into the affairs of
the treasury department, if they do not find
any kinds of leaks in the financial affairs,
will certainly develop a great leak in the
moral affairs of the concern. The lady clerk
employees will certainly bring Mr. Chase to
grief. I understand the committee have
brought to light one of the most stupendous
and infamous systems of immoral conduct,
to say the least, ever known in public af-
fairs. Congressmen, gray-headed officials,
government contractors, are all brought to
the surface, and corruption, venal, vile,
damning corruption, stares us stark in the
face."

There are upwards of eight hundred
young women employed in the different
departments. They are frequently brought
to their work in carriages, driven or occu-
pied by prominent men, others are escorted
by congressmen and others. They go, as
they came. An inspection of the rooms
during working hours only goes to establish
the opinion originated by external move-
ments. It is no uncommon thing to see
these female clerks, who are taken in out
of semi-church, wearing costly jewels—
diamond breastpins, ear-drops and rings.—
Fancy for a moment a female getting a
salary of \$500 per annum wearing \$450 of
jewels, as has been and is the fact in Mr.
Chase's department.

I only wish the congressional committee
would hurry up and make public their de-
velopments, and I will venture an opinion
if there is an honest, moral man in con-
gress, there will be several resolutions offer-
ed to expel some of the debauchees that
now disgrace that body. It is enough to
make the blood of any man chill, to think
in the midst of a devastating war for the
nation's very life, our cabinet ministers, our
legislators and government officials have
their garments stained with one of the foul-
est sins prohibited in the Decalogue.

THE BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, JUNE 2, 1864

A large number of those drafted in the region lying between Louisville and Owensboro have formed themselves into guerrilla bands and are endeavoring to make their way to the South.

Hon. L. W. Powell has our thanks for very valuable public documents.

Negro Volunteers.—On Thursday evening last seventy-two negro volunteers arrived in this city from Mercer county. They marched through the streets yelling as though in a dashing charge in battle. Halting before the office of Provost Marshal Moore, on Broadway, they reported to that officer and were quartered in the Clay engine house. This unexpected arrival of a corps d'Afrique of course created no little sensation in our quiet city.

[Lexington Obs. and Rep., 28th.]

The Germans have a delegation from twelve States in the Cleveland Convention against Lincoln and in favor of Fremont. They resolved against arbitrary arrests and in favor of the rights of free speech and of the press, and trial by jury. They talk of General Grant for President, with Fremont for Vice President.

Mr. Mallory, the rebel Secretary of War, in an official letter to the Attorney General of Great Britain, brands the report sent over his name about the water, by Mr. Seward and Lord Lyons, as a forgery.

The will of John Butler, brother to Major General Butler, has been off red for probate in New York. The testator leaves an estate of \$2,000,000, one half of which is bequeath to the Major General.

It is now stated that the rebel Gen. Albert G. Jenkins, formerly a member of Congress from Virginia, and who was said to have died of his wounds, is at Lynchburg recovering.

The paper having the largest circulation in the world, is now said to be that issued by Secretary Chase. It is an extremely loyal publication too. It supports both the Administration and the Union.

Confederate bonds are worth in London 65 cents on the dollar at last accounts. U. S. greenbacks are worth but 52 1/2 cents on the dollar.

There is great excitement in Peru in consequence of the seizure, by Spanish naval authorities, of the Chincha (guano) Islands. The foreign Ministers protested against the proceeding, and a meeting of Americans at Lima denounced it as a flagrant act of perfidy.

It is reported that Secretary Chase will offer \$500,000,000 of the 6 per cent bonds of 1881 at public auction.

It is estimated that 25,000,000 feet of lumber has passed safely over the Grand Rapids from the upper Wisconsin, within four weeks.

Gen. Meade has purchased a handsome residence corner of Nineteenth street and Delancy place, Philadelphia.

Twenty-eight thousand wounded have been reported since the 5th of May, from the Grant battle-fields.

The Negro's Place in Nature.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet with the above title, containing a lecture delivered in England by Dr. James Hunt, before the London Anthropological Society. Dr. Hunt is one of the most eminent naturalists of England, and his lecture takes the position that the negro race is adapted by nature to a position of subordination. He overthrows the arguments of the Abolitionists in a masterly manner. So much importance was attached to this Lecture in England, that Professor Huxley, of the Royal College, essayed to give an answer to it on the part of the Abolitionists, but he rather succeeded in confirming than destroying Dr. Hunt's arguments. This Lecture has been re-printed in this country by Van Evrie, Horton & Co., No. 162 Nassau street New York, and will be sent postpaid, for 15 cents. It is an admirable little tract, and very opportune as a reply to the arguments of miscegenationists. Every Democrat should have one. Send for it.

DARING ROBBERY.—One of the boldest and most daring robberies that has ever been perpetrated in the city, took place yesterday afternoon, at DUMME's extensive jewelry store, on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets. It appears that some sharpers imitating the habit of a number of Mr. Duhme's customers, by calling in to compare their watches with the clock regulators, had gone farther in making use of the freedom of the store, than is generally known.

It is supposed that some person thus engaged, apparently taking advantage of the absence of the proprietors and clerks in the rear of the store, quickly but carefully opened a door of the show-case in which the diamond rings, pins, brooches &c., were exhibited through the front show window, for the benefit of passers by on the street. The sharper took out a tray containing forty-eight diamond rings, and secreting the same under his coat, as is supposed, leisurely left the store. The value of the property stolen is estimated at about \$12,000.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

It was currently reported in this city yesterday afternoon, on what seemed to be good authority, that a considerable force of Confederates had entered the Big Sandy valley, and defeated the 5th Virginia (Union) Cavalry, in an engagement at or near Ashland Ky., killing and wounding nearly the entire command.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Peace Men on the Increase, and Cause of it.—Views of an American in Europe.

Special Correspondent to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Peace men have increased in number here amazingly in the past ten days, and strange it may sound the administration has physically forced their growth; reflecting, intelligent Republicans believe that Stanton, by his late arbitrary arrests, has damaged their party more than all else that has happened in the past year, and non-partisan heretofore war-men now say, "It is clear that this war is not being carried on for the purpose we originally engaged in it. We do not want the Union preserved, if in order to save it, we are to have a military despotism in place of the Constitution. We have now a military despotism—and Stanton is Dictator. Our condition could not be made worse by any change; let us, therefore, stop this war with the Confederates and dismiss from office those who deprive us of our constitutional rights."

So the kettle of public sentiment is boiling here.

Referring to the peace proposition, a gentleman from your city, now traveling in Europe, writes a letter dated at Paris, April 27, 1864. The letter is addressed to Hon. Alex. Long, who was kindly permitted me to copy the correspondence. The writer says: "On my return to this city from a trip through Austria and Italy, I find the French, German and Italian papers extensively ventilating your remarks on that occasion, (referring to Mr. Long's speech in the House of Representatives.) The European press seem almost in a body to sustain you in the right to entertain and freely express your views and sentiments as a Representative. As to the propriety of your suggestions, or the time selected to make them, there is a diversity of opinion."

I have traveled much on the Continent since I left home, in August last, and have added much to my former small stock of wisdom as to the opinions of Europeans on the present American war.

The people of Germany and France are free to confess that the South is entitled to a separate Government, and will to doubt achieve its independence. Yet they would gladly see the North pursue this matter, for the purpose of abolishing slavery. France is more abolition in sentiment than ever Old or New England was. She entertains the idea honestly, believing in the equality of races, and that all are entitled to liberty. The Yankee, after having stolen the negro, will never consent to give him either civil or political liberty.

Germany indorses the war pretty much on the same ground the Yankee does, that is, she has invested men and money in the enterprise to a larger extent. I did not pass a Broker's or a Banker's window in all Germany, without seeing Lincoln's and Chase's face on greenbacks and bonds, as thick as you see them on Third street.

Her teeth are as plenty as these American assignments every where outside of Germany.

These Germans who were driven out as rebels in 1848, are now in your country, and where do you find them? Fighting in the very cause they rebelled against at home! The German states understand this perfectly, and are encouraging and assisting them to emigrate. They are considered a disturbing element at home, and you will find them such with you.

England has more heart, soul and bravery, than any people I have met, with the single exception of the people the Yankee wishes to exterminate. At the commencement of this war, the people of England were almost unanimously in favor of the North. The scales have gradually fallen from their eyes, and they see the Yankee in all his naked deformity—not honesty in his abolition sentiment, or christian professions. In all my travels, I have failed to meet one single instance, where an Englishman is a well wisher of the North, in this struggle. It is common for them to call the Yankee a savage and a brute—scarcely worthy of being called more than half civilized.

And now my old friend let me apologize for having wondered from my point. I commenced this notes simply to offer you my thanks for your fearless advocacy of peace.

You stopped a little short of the true mark. We must have Peace and Union if possible; but Peace even without Union.—Stop the war and make a Union of consent, if possible. Maximilian has gone to Mexico with the good will and endorsement of nearly every first and second class power on this continent. If you continue this war you will be to a pretty condition to assert the Monroe Doctrine, won't you? The fact that you and Mr. Harris were not expelled shows a very great change in the House.—Where has all the Yankee patriotism gone, when such frank treason is submitted to in Congress? I hope you will be able to survive the vote of censure. If you never do anything else, that will be a feather in your cap. I send you by this mail the *Opinion Nationale* and *La France*, so that you may see the style of comments. Our only hope of Union is in Peace. I therefore greet you as a patriot and friend of your country."

The writer of the foregoing is a well known citizen of Cincinnati.

HAMILTON.

Rebel Attack on a Gunboat.

CAIRO, May 30.—The steamer Graham, with Memphis dates of the 27th, arrived last night. On the morning of the 25th the gunboat Curlew was attacked at Games' Landing, fifty miles below Napoleon, by a rebel battery of ten guns eighteen and twenty-four pounders. The fire was returning when a brisk engagement ensued, lasting for an hour, when the rebels were driven off. The Belle of St. Louis, from Memphis, arrived with 343 bales of cotton for St. Louis and one day's later dates. U. S. Hospital boat Thomas, in charge of Dr. E. H. Hurst, had a hundred of the wounded in the engagement at Yellow Bayou. Nineteen boats had arrived at Vicksburg with General A. J. Smith's command.

The steamer Longworth was fired into on Wednesday last, by a rebel battery of six guns, from the Arkansas shore, near Columbia. The boat was beyond range and passed on without injury.

The steamer Sallie List was also fired into to the following evening, by the same battery and the pilot badly wounded.

A model certificate is the following: "Dear Doctor, I will be one hundred and seventy-five years old next October. For over eighty-four years have been an invalid unable to step, except when moved with a lever. But a year ago I heard of the Granular Syrup. I bought a bottle, smelled, the cork, and found myself a man. I can now run twelve miles and a half in an hour and throw nineteen summersaults without stopping."

Republican Convention at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 30, 11. P. M.—Judging from the number of delegates already in and those represented on the way, the convention to-morrow will be composed of several hundred delegates. There are many Missourians in attendance, but the delegations from Illinois, Iowa, Arkansas, Ohio and Pennsylvania, are also large; Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts are also represented, but not largely.

The Germans have delegates from twelve States, some of whom held an informal meeting on Sunday, when, after an interchange of views, resolutions were adopted against Lincoln in favor of Fremont; against suppression of the press and in favor of right of trial by jury, and protesting against any infringement upon this rights as destructive of American liberty, also in favor of amending the constitution to prohibit slavery, and for the Monroe doctrine, and the one term principle as absolutely necessary to check corruption. Apparently none of the delegation of War Democrats from New York favor the nomination of Grant with Fremont for Vice-President. They argue that a victory in Virginia next month will secure the endorsement of this ticket at Chicago. On the other hand, the Fremonters say that they want a man whose political record is well defined and known to the country, and who has positive strength. This they claim for their candidate, and profess to believe he is likely to be endorsed at Chicago as General Grant.

The indications are that Grant's name will be withdrawn, and that of Fremont will be nominated without opposition. Several are named for Vice President, among them Gen. Cochran, Geo. W. Cass, Gratz Brown, Gen. Logan, Gov. Andrews and Gen. Rosecrans. Cochran is the strongest to-night.

The platform will be substantially that adopted by the Germans, as indicated above. On the points set forth there seems to be no material diversity of opinion.

Comptroller Robinson, of New York, has written a letter strongly favoring the nomination of Grant.

Parker Pillsbury brings with him a letter from Wendell Phillips, expressing regret at his inability to attend the Convention, and complaining that the Administration is a failure, because it has weighed treasure against blood, and civil liberty against slavery, and up to the present moment has decided to exhaust them all before it uses freedom as a means of battle, that if Mr. Lincoln is re-elected, he is re-elected to pursue the same policy, and to obey the same cabinet. He deprecates the Louisiana reconstruction experiment, and contends that the only plan of reconstruction within twenty years, is to admit the black to citizen ship, and use him with the white as the basis of States. He closes by favoring the nomination of Fremont or Butler, Fremont being his first choice.

The Army Across the Pamunkey River.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

Major Gen. Dix: A dispatch dated yesterday, 29th, at Hanover town, states that the army has successfully crossed over the Pamunkey and now occupies a front about three miles south of the river.

Yesterday two divisions of our cavalry had an engagement with the enemy south of Hawes Store, driving him about a mile upon what appears to be his new line. We will find out all about it to-day.

Our loss in the cavalry engagement was 350 killed and wounded, of whom but 44 are ascertained to have been killed.

We have driven the enemy, most of their killed and many of their wounded fell into our hands.

Another official dispatch dated yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, details the movements of the several corps in progress, but up to that time there was no engagement.

Earlier dispatches from headquarters had been sent but failed to reach Washington.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON

TIME.—Ninety years hence, not a single man or woman now twenty years of age, will be alive. Ninety years!—Alas! how many of the lively actors at present on the stage of life will make their exit long ere ninety years shall have rolled away! And could we be sure of ninety years, what are they! 'A tale that is told,' a dream; an empty sound that passeth on the wings of the wind away, and is forgotten. Years shorten as man advances in age. Like degrees in longitude, men's life declines as he travels toward the frozen pole, until it dwindles to a point and vanishes forever. Is it possible that life is of so short duration! Will ninety years erase all the golden names over the doors in town and country, and substitute others in their stead? Will all the coming beauties fade and disappear, all the pride and passion, the love and joy, pass away in ninety years and be forgotten? "Ninety years," says death; "Do you think I shall wait ninety years?"—Behold to-day, and to-morrow, and every day is mine. When ninety years are past, this generation will be mingled with the dust and be remembered not?

A CURE FOR SCANDAL.—Take of good nature one ounce; of an herb called by the Indians 'mini-your-own-business,' 1 ounce; mix with 'a little charity' for others' and two or three sprigs 'keep-your-tongue-between-your-teeth;' simmer them together in a vessel called circumspection for a short time, and it will be fit for use. Application.—The system is a violent itching in the tongue and roof of the mouth, which invariably takes place when you are in company with a species of animals called gossip. When you feel a fit of the disorder coming on, take a teaspoonful of the mixture, hold it in your mouth, which you will keep closely shut till you get home, and you will find a complete cure. Should you apprehend a relapse, keep a small bottleful about you; and repeat the dose on the slightest symptom.

MARRIAGE.—Dr. Casper, of Berlin, has calculated that the mortality among bachelors, from the age of 30 to 45 years, is 27 per cent, while among married men of the same age it is only 18 per cent. For forty-one bachelors who attain the age of 40 years, there are seventy-eight married men who attain the same age. The advantage in favor of married life is still more striking in persons of advanced age. At 60 years there remained but twenty-two bachelors for forty-eight married men; at 70 years, eleven bachelors for twenty-seven married; and at 80 years, three bachelors against nine married men. [Jour. de Chimie Med.

Men are like bugs—the more brass they contain the further you can hear them.—Women are like flowers—the more modest and retiring, the more you love them.

A gifted and patriotic lady of Vermont in a letter on the delusion of the people in permitting this war, asks, "do you believe it possible that the people will permit this horrid madness to last much longer?" We can no more answer that question than we can tell how long the spasms of a maniac may last. The madness of a war grows on what it feeds on. A people who were rich enough to allow themselves to begin such a war, may allow it to go on until a merciful exhaustion at last terminates their lives all together. The people of almost every nation have many times allowed themselves to be utterly ruined by wars which were waged to gratify the ambition or malice of a few unprincipled chieftains. In the last year of the sixteenth century the people of France carried on wars until they literally reduced themselves to skeletons. Chateaubriand, in his *Etudes Historiques*, draws this picture of the horrid miseries which they endured to still carry on war:

"After feeding on all sorts of animals, cats, dogs, and such like, and skins of these animals, after devouring children, they ground the bones of the dead, and used the dust in place of flour. This bread preserved its virtue, those who eat it died." "Thirty thousand persons fell in this way at last. The streets were strewn with dead bodies, the dying crawled in amongst them."

Good God! would you think that this experience would have lasted France forever; but it did not. For in the midst of the next century we see the mass of the people made the same happy wretches again by allowing themselves to be used as the implements of despotic ambition in the wars. What dreadful wars! Svea Veiliet, in recording these events: "During fifty years, neither harvest or vintage. Men are met so weak that they creep along like lizards on a dung-heap. They bury themselves in it at night like vermin and exhibit themselves sunlight almost eaten up with worms. We see them lying in disgusting proximity to the dead, without having the strength to creep away. And we see what we should not dare to mention had we not ourselves seen it, they eat their own arms and hands and die in dire despair. Into such lunacies and devils does war convert a people. A nation drunk with blood is enough to make the gods weep. The people of Sweden allowed their mad king, Charles the Twelfth to carry on wars until all the young men in the kingdom were slain. But there is no end to these examples. Now that we have launched upon the bloody side God only can tell when or where we shall stop. Such a horrible war-delusion as this, breaking out in a nation, is like a deadly infectious disease, that sometimes ravages a continent. When its work of death shall be stayed no man knoweth. Is it the wrath of heaven that has fallen upon us? What is it that has so suddenly deprived this people of their senses, of their virtue, of their humanity?—Old Guard.

JOE'S FAILING DISCOVERED.—Our old friend Joe is what is generally termed a bad boy, and succeeded in blinding his mother for some time, as to his imbibing propensities, and one morning she said to him after he had swallowed some half dozen cups of coffee, and as many glasses of cold water—

"Joe, these should drink something before they go to bed at night—this is always so thirsty in the morning."

But one night, one fatal night, Joe came in before the old lady retired. He sat down and, with that look of semi-intoxicated wisdom, began conversing about the goodness of the crops, the late unfortunate outbreak in the meeting, and was getting on very well until he espied what he supposed to be a sear on the mantle-piece; he caught it and placing one end in his mouth, began very gravely to light it at the candle. He drew and puffed until he was getting red in the face. The old lady's eyes were at last opened, and she addressed him—

"Joseph, if these takes that tannery nail for a sear, it is time thee went to bed."

It appears by the following from the Washington *Constitutional Union*, that the justice gentleman who presides at the White House loses none of his facetiousness in this crisis: OLD ABE'S LAST.—Yesterday a Western correspondent, in search for some definite news in relation to the fighting now going on stepped into the White House and asked the President if he had anything authentic from Gen. Grant. The President stated that he had not, as Grant was like the man that climbed the pole and then pulled the pole up after him.

MARRIED.

In Aberdeen, Ohio, April 19th, 1864, by Esq. Shelton, Mr. HARRISON DEALEY to Miss AMANDA CAMPBELL, both of Mason co., Ky.

In this city, May 26th, 1864, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. G. W. Coon, Mr. W. J. RUSSELL, of the firm of Ross & Newell, to Miss MOLLIE A., daughter of the late Curtis S. PEMBERTON.

Accompanying the above notice was a delicate remembrance of the printer, for which we tender to the happy couple our thanks. May their life-joy be a happy and a prosperous one.

DIED.

Near Flemingsburg, Ky., May 25th 1864, of inflammation of the brain, LILLY D., daughter of WILLIAM S. and MARTHA J. QUAINANCE, aged one year and seven months.

How sad is the home of the parents of this lovely and interesting child. The flower just budding into beauty, has been transplanted to a more genial clime, where no adverse winds will mar its loveliness, but where it will bloom in eternal sunshine. Though we feel the loss deeply, what is it compared to the Father, Mother, Sister and Brother, who are bereft of one so dearly beloved. To you we would not say weep not, but with your tears, remember she has gone before to live you on to glory's bright reward. A home has lost its light but Heaven has gained an Angel. Truly our hearts are falling, but it is because God is making up his jewels. In a far off happier clime, where winters never come—where chilling winds are never known, little Lilly is blooming, an exotic too rare for earth, a thing of joy eternal in the Heavens. May the dear parents be enabled to bow submissively to this afflictive dispensation, saying with one of old: "The Lord gave and the Lord has taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord."

Rest thee little LILLY rest thee; All thy earthly woes are o'er; Fever shall no more distress thee; Thy little head shall ache no more.

KATE.

CHEAP LAMPS!—200 COAL OIL LAMPS OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE AT FROM 50 CENTS TO \$6. CHIMNEYS, SHADES, WICKS, etc., at dec17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

CHANDLERS!

Of Various Patterns, for burning Coal Oil—AT SEATON & BRODRICK'S—Maysville, Ky., May 19. Drug Store.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1854, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 2d, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE KEPT IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 5th and 10th of March. Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50), One Hundred Dollars (\$100), Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000), and Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000); and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50), One Hundred Dollars (\$100), Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), and One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000).

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium.) or receive their drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist.—They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE, Ky. " " " OF CINCINNATI, Ohio. " " " OF CINCINNATI, Ohio.

and by all National Banks which are depositories of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers. [June 2-2w.]

CITY HALL, Tuesday Evening, June 7.

ENGAGEMENT

Of the Young, Beautiful and Talented Actress

ALICE KINGSBURY,

Who will make her first appearance in this city in an entirely new Sensational Entertainment, entitled,

PATCH-WORK!

Sensation the First—Fanchon the Cricket. Sensation the Second—The Hidden Hand. Sensation the Third—The Protean Farce.

ADMISSION - - 50 CENTS.

Doors open at 7 1-2. Commence at 8 o'clock. [June 2, 1864.]

SILVER PLATED WARE!—CASTORS SPOONS, FORKS, TABLE CUTLERY, etc., at LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES dec17 R. ALBERT, 2d street.

Of the best manufacturers, at from \$25 to \$50 less than CINCINNATI Cash prices. dec17 R. ALBERT, Second street.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, May 25, 1863.
Sugar—New Orleans, 12 1/2 to 32c.
Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls \$1 05 @ 1 10;
Half Bbls. \$1 40 @ 1 15.
Coffee 45c. to 47c.
Wheat—Red \$1 40; White \$1 55.
Flour—Selling at from \$7 50 @ 8 50.
Whisky.—Market firm Ross & Newell's premium selling at \$1 20 and firm.
Crash Sugar, 26c.
Gran " 29c.
Loaf " 25c.
Bacon—Sides 13 1/2; Hams 16; Shoulders 12 1/2.
Lard—12 to 16c, per lb.
Tobacco—Selling at \$7 10 @ 8 10.
MACKEREL.—Barrels \$15; Half bbls. \$3.25
Quarters, No. 1, \$4.75.
SALT.—50c. @ bushel.
RICE.—11c. @ lb.
FEATHERS.—57 cents lbs.
FLAX SEED.—\$2 50 per bushel.
HEMP SEED.—\$3.50 per bushel.

JOHN C. HAVEMEYER & BRO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS In LEAF TOBACCO, Wool and Other Produce, 175 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

REFERENCES.
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, N. Y.
Hon. W. F. HAVEMEYER, N. Y.
Messrs. MOORE TAYLOR & CO., N. Y.
Messrs. GORDON, McFILLAN & CO., Cleveland, O.
Messrs. H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO., Louisville, Ky.
May 5th, 1864-2mo.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers heretofore, I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX.

Old Stand on Wall Street.

Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS—200 two year old canvassed of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.—Good and Produce for storage or sale, always received on consignment on the most moderate rates.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Bbls. choice Bourbon Whisky very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

A

THE BULLETIN.

MASSVILLE, - - - JUNE 2

Increase of the Price of the Bulletin.
The Subscription price of the BULLETIN will hereafter be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, instead of ONE DOLLAR.

Gold closed firm, in New York, on Monday, at 192

During this and the past week, negro enlistments have been going on in this city at a rapid rate. From three to four hundred negroes, from this and adjoining counties, have been sworn into the Federal service, and sent to Greentown where they will be armed and equipped. They are still coming in at a rapid rate.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. H. BERTRAM. Mr. BERTRAM has lately refitted and altered his business house in such a manner that it is now a handsome store and an ornament to our city. In this house can be found a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes of every variety. If you cannot be suited in his ready-made assortment, then leave your measure and get an elegant and fashionable pair of Boots or Shoes.

Our friend, J. W. WROTE, is connected with this establishment, and he invites all his old friends and patrons to give him a call; assuring them that he will give them greater bargains than they can obtain elsewhere. Remember the sign of the Big Boot, 2nd street, two doors west of Market.

Compliments of Mrs. THOS. R. CALVERT to the Editors of the Bulletin. Such was the language of a Card sent with a neat looking basket; and upon looking for the compliments we discovered that they consisted of a luscious array of the finest Strawberries we ever tasted, of which we ate a part and sent the rest to our sweethearts. Mrs. CALVERT will please accept the thanks of the Bulletin Office.

We call attention to the advertisement headed "Valuable City Property For Sale." The property consists of that well known building, the Parker House, on 2nd Street. It is a splendid location for either a school or a hotel.

Gen. Washington's gold medal has been purchased for \$5,000, and is to be presented to Lieut. Gen. Grant.

The amusement lovers of our city will be glad to know that Miss ALICE KINGSBURY, a young, beautiful and talented actress, will make her debut before a Massville audience, at the City Hall, next Tuesday night.

Miss KINGSBURY is making a starring tour during the summer months, and has already visited several cities, creating a furore upon each appearance. At Pike's Opera House she is a great favorite, never failing to please even the most critical audiences. With youth, beauty and talents she will certainly draw crowded houses in Massville.

We append a notice of this charming actress, copied from the Cincinnati Enquirer:

ALICE KINGSBURY. - We briefly announced on yesterday the return of this sprightly and versatile little actress from a three weeks' starring engagement at Columbus; and it gives us pleasure to add that the engagement was, if not extremely brilliant, at least highly satisfactory and successful, and was a capital commencement of what we sincerely hope may be a fortunate career. During the three weeks, she produced the new and beautiful drama, entitled "The Child of the Savan," of which the Columbus papers, without exception, pronounced equal in interest and incident to any play of modern times. Some idea may be formed of the enthusiasm created, from the expressions of the press. The State Journal of the 21st, in speaking of her "Fanchon," said:

"We are speaking dispassionately when we say that in many particulars she equals if she does not excel. Maggie Mitchell, in this exceedingly interesting and instructive play. Her appearance in the shadow dance was true to nature and to life. Indeed, throughout the entire play, there was so much life thrown into her delineations that it was difficult to believe aught than the original signature of the author was passing in review before us."

The Express of the same date says: "Alice Kingsbury never appeared more bewitching, captivating the hearts of all present. Her rendition of 'Fanchon' entirely met the expectations of the audience, many of whom were desirous of drawing a comparison between her and Miss Maggie Mitchell, who won such golden laurels in that drama when in our city a short time since. The general expression was that Miss Kingsbury equaled Miss Mitchell in every part, and surpassed her in many respects."

We are gratified in recording the triumph of our talented young woman, who has grown up and was educated here. We take pleasure in lending a helping hand to those ambitious to excel; and from the energy, beauty and accomplishments of Miss Kingsbury, we can entertain no doubt of her ultimately attaining the eminence in the career on which she has made so resolute and happy beginning.

THE U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the Treasury at Washington until March 26th. The Banks did not generally begin to receive subscriptions until one week later, and in distant parts of the country have yet hardly begun to work, but the subscriptions reported by mail to the Treasury up to April 22d, amounted to over \$33,000,000, and the sum actually subscribed but not yet reported at that date is much greater. The attempts of interested parties to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to raise the rate of interest on this loan have signally failed. The experience of the last few weeks gives us every reason to believe that all the money the Treasury desires to borrow, can be obtained for five percent. interest in gold.

MUSICAL.—To-morrow (Friday) evening a Concert will be given at the Court House, by several of our amateur musicians, and we trust that the public will turn out en masse, and thereby show their appreciation of such a laudable undertaking. The entertainment given some weeks ago, at NATIVITY HALL, consisted of Glee, Choruses, Quartettes and Solos, of a high order, and drew forth the applause of a delighted audience. To-morrow night several of the best pieces sung at the last Concert will be repeated, together with a choice selection of new pieces. Our citizens should encourage home enterprise and home talent by giving a liberal support to all efforts of this kind. The Solos to-morrow eve will well be worth double the admission fee, and we hope to see a crowded house.

New Boot and Shoe House.

Messrs. BUCKNER WALLINGFORD and WILLIAM LUTHEY have formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Boot and Shoe trade, in all its branches. They have taken the commodious building on 2d street, formerly used as a Shoe Store by CHARLES WHITE, and have on hand and are constantly receiving a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices.

\$1,000 REWARD.—The above reward will be given to any person who can furnish a prescription for coughs, colds, whooping-cough, asthma, and consumption, which is equal to Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. This balsam will cure the above complaints, also spitting of blood and night sweats. One 50 cent bottle is sufficient for any one to try. The worst cases of chronic cough, asthma, whooping-cough and primary cases of consumption are cured by Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. It can be had at any drugstore. It is different from any other cough medicine we have known in this country.

Britannia and Japanned Ware!
A FINE STOCK OF BRITANNIA WARE AND TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS, very cheap, at
dedcl7 R. ALBERT'S 21 street.

Special Notices.

Let those who have doubted the virtues of Bull's Cedron Bitters, if any such there be, read the following Certificate from gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more. Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

We, the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. John Bull's Cedron Bitters in case of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

Maj. Philip Speed, Col. Int. Rev. 8d Dist. Ky.
Chas. B. Cotton, Col. Port of Louisville, Ky.
Col. K. Dent, Prov. Marshal Gen'l of Ky.
Rev. D. P. Henderson, Vice Pres. Sanitary Com.
Harney, Hughes & Co., Publishers, Democrat.
Geo. P. Doern, Prop. Louisville Anzeiger.
Hughes & Parkhill Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main St. Louisville, Ky.
Davis, Green & Co. Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main St. Louisville, Ky.
Hart & Mapother, Lithographers, corner of Market and Third Sts. Louisville, Ky.
Julius Winter, Clothing Merchant, corner of Third and Market Sts. Louisville, Ky.

BOYS IF YOU WANT A PAIR OF FINE SHOES, OXFORD TIES or BALMORALS
Call at B. A. WALLINGFORD & CO.'S,
[June 2] 2nd Street, Massville, Ky.

WOOL!
WE ARE PAYING THE MARKET PRICE, IN CASH, FOR WOOL.
THOMAS & DOORSEY.
Massville, Ky., May 20th, 1864-2m
[Eagle copy 2 months]

IK. MARVEL'S NEW BOOK.
SEVEN STORIES BY THE AUTHOR OF "Roveries of a Bachelor," "Farm at Edgewood," &c., &c., &c. \$1.75
A large supply of the above delightful work received this day by Express. Mail orders shall receive prompt attention.
G. W. BLATTERMAN,
Massville, May 28, 1864. Bookseller.

NEW BOOKS!
HISTORY of Charles the Bold, by Kirk; Second Year of the War, Follard; Confederate Report of Battles; My Farm at Edgewood, by Ik Marvel; Les Miserables, bound in 1 volume; Life of Stonewall Jackson, by Judge Daniels; Hannibal, Thurston, Bayard Taylor; Tales of a Wayside Inn; Faith Gartney Girlhood; Religio Medici; Peculiar; Louis Last Term; Household Friends; Owen Meredith's Poems; Life of Victor Hugo; My Days and Nights on the Battlefield; &c., &c., &c.
The above, with numerous other valuable books, received and for sale at Eastern prices. Feb. 4, 1864. G. W. BLATTERMAN.

SHINGLES.—200,000 shingles just received and for sale by JNO. H. RICHESON.
March 17 '64

BROOMS.
A large supply of best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER.

Cannel Coal.
JUST Received a load of Cannel Coal, on commission. Now is the time to buy. Call quick and lay in a supply for your family before you are drafted.
CHARLES PHISTER.
Massville, March 17, '64 [Eagle copy-1f]

ATTENTION BLACKSMITHS!
YOUNGHOUGHEN COAL!!

JUST Received, on commission, a load of Pure Younghoughen Coal.
CHARLES PHISTER.
Massville, March 17th, 1864-1f

"Mother," said Ike Partington, "did you know that the iron horse has but one ear?" One ear! merciful gracious, child, what do you mean? "Why, the engine-ear of course."

French China, Glass and Queensware!
A fine new stock at and below Cincinnati prices,
R. ALBERT'S
Model China Store, 2d Street.
dec17

B. A. WALLINGFORD. W. A. P. LUTHEY.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE!

B. A. WALLINGFORD & CO.,
Have taken the Store House formerly occupied by CHAS. WHITE, on Second Street, and have opened a fine and well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES, of every variety and style suitable for this market. Having secured the best workmen, we are prepared to manufacture Ladies and Gentlemen's work with neatness and dispatch. Also—LEATHER & FINDINGS for sale.
Call and examine our stock before purchasing.
[Massville, Ky., June 2, 1864]

Valuable City Property FOR SALE!

THE Commodious and valuable property known formerly as the "PARKER HOUSE" and for some time past occupied by Mrs. LAURA G. COLLINS as a "Young Ladies Boarding and Day School," situated on Second street, in the City of Massville, is for sale. The lot fronts about 70 feet on Second street, and extends back 145 feet. The House is large and roomy, and well adapted for a Boarding House, or for a School, or it could readily be converted into Stores, of a character now much in demand in this City.

TERMS:—One-third cash; balance in six and twelve months. Persons desiring to examine the property, will have it shown to them upon application on the premises. JULIA OWENS.

If not sold by 1st of July, I will sell it at Public Auction to the highest bidder.
Massville, Ky., June 2, 1864-1m

H. BERTRAM, SECOND STREET, Massville, - - Kentucky,

TAKES great pleasure in informing the citizens of Massville, and the public generally, that he is now occupying his OLD PLACE OF BUSINESS, On Second St., 2 doors west of Market.

The house has been remodeled throughout, at great expense, and is one of the Handsomest Business Houses

in the city. He has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and well assorted stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes.

Gentlemen's and Youth's Boots & Shoes.

He is also prepared to manufacture all kinds of work in his line, at the shortest notice, and in the best and most fashionable style. He has secured the services of

Mr. J. W. WROTE,

Whose knowledge of the Boot and Shoe business is unsurpassed, and who will be glad to see all his old friends and customers.

Mr. BERTRAM returns his thanks to the public for their past liberal patronage, and respectfully solicits the continuance of the same.
Massville, Ky., June 2, 1864-2m

COUGH NO MORE!
TRY
STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLOUS
COUGH BALSAM.

CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally.

General Depot, No. 6 East 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all the Druggists in the City of Massville.
[June 2, 1864-1y]

STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.
A SURE CURE.

EVERY BODY IS BEING CURED OF THIS distressing disease by the use of

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.

Read what those say who have used it: Mr. Charles W. Landrum, of Louisville, and J. P. Hazard, Cincinnati, O., were both cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried every thing but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it.

Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Ask for

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.

General Depot No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all Druggists in the City of Massville.
[June 2, 1864-1y]

J. B. DESSAR & CO.
STILL CONTINUE TO MAKE UP CLOTHING TO ORDER, UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF MR. JACOB LANDGRAFF.

IN THEIR USUAL WELL KNOWN STYLE OF ELEGANCE AT POPULAR PRICES, AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING

New & Stylish Goods,
WHICH WILL NOT FAIL TO PLEASE EVEN THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.
Massville, Ky., March 17th, 1864.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE!!!
I OFFER FOR SALE MY BRICK RESIDENCE, situated on the hill side in Massville, Ky. The house contains nine rooms, besides Kitchen, Pantry and Cellar. There is upon the lot a Dairy and Brick Stable. The lot is large, having upon it about one hundred bearing Fruit Trees and Vines of the finest quality. Rain and Well water abundant during the entire year. It is altogether a very desirable home and will be sold for Greenbacks, much less than its cost in Gold. Enquire of
JOS. F. BRODRICK.
N. B. Not liable for City Railroad debt.
Massville, Ky., May 5, 1864-1f

RED CORNER CLOTHING STORE!

Blum & Heckinger's GREAT WESTERN Emporium of Fashion

WE take pleasure in informing our Patrons and the public generally, that we have just received, and are continuing to receive, from New York, BALTIMORE and other EASTERN PORTS, a FULL, LARGE and VARIED STOCK OF

GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING;

Of the very latest Eastern Styles.

Dress Coats, Business Coats, Promenade Coats, Pants and Vests,

Of all styles and descriptions, all of which we will dispose of at the lowest Eastern prices.

We have paid the most particular PERSONAL ATTENTION in the selection of Goods for our

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT,

And have purchased only the MOST CHOICE and FASHIONABLE kinds and Styles. Having made and EXTENSIVE ADDITION to this branch of our business, we have now the best FACILITIES to Manufacture to Order, at the SHORTEST NOTICE. Our celebrated and experienced Cutter, JERRY F. YOUNG, will superintend the getting up of all work in the Merchant Tailoring Line, by experienced workmen ONLY. The Stock consists of the finest

Foreign and Domestic Cloths;

French and English Cashmeres;

Silks, Satins & Cashmeres for Vestings.

Mr. YOUNG has also procured Genio's, C. Scott's, Glencross' & West's latest Pattern Sheets.

Our Stock of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS!

Comprises all appertaining to a Gentleman's outfit, and is too numerous and varied to mention.

The Genuine Patent

FRENCH YOKE SHIRT,

Can be got at our Store.

FOR THE FINEST AND LATEST STYLE

HATS!

CALL AT THE RED CORNER.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

Trunks, Valises, Carpet Sacks, Umbrellas, &c.,

Always on hand.

ALL PURCHASERS WHO WISH TO

SAVE MONEY!

AND GET THE

LATEST STYLES!

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE

TO CALL AT THE

RED CORNER STORE

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

FOR A FINE STYLISH

SPRING SUIT!

CALL AT

BLUM & HECKINGER'S

RED CORNER STORE!

Massville, Ky., March 31, 1864.

MULLINS & HUNT'S NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Massville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guarantees to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOBBING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of our customers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments allotted to

HATS AND CAPS

Notions,

Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a LARGE STOCK

Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.

MULLINS & HUNT

Cheap Dry Goods Store, 2nd Street, Massville, Ky. Massville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1863.

NEW CASH HARDWARE HOUSE!

SIGN BIG SAW.

WE Take pleasure in announcing to our old friends and customers, that we have again opened a **HARDWARE HOUSE**, on Second Street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. H. C. Lloyd, where we will be pleased to see any who may favor us with a call. We are now in receipt, and will continue to receive new additions to our Stock weekly. We purchase our goods direct from the AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS and FOREIGN AGENTS for CASH, and propose to furnish goods at as low figures as can be bought West.

We also continue the **WHOLESALE BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS** and request Merchants to look through our Stock before buying elsewhere.

OWENS & BARKLEY.

SIGN BIG SAW. Massville, Ky.

BUILDING HARDWARE;

SADDLERY HARDWARE;

COACH HARDWARE;

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY;

TEA & BREAD TRAYS;

CARPENTERS TOOLS;

COOPERS TOOLS;

SHOVELS; SPADES & RAKES;

TRACE & OTHER CHAINS;

FAIRBANK SCALES to weigh 700 pounds to 6,000 pounds.

FIRE PROOF SAFES.

Massville, Ky., March 8, 1864.

Books.

SATAN'S Devices and Believer's Victory, PARSONS, Goodwin.

Natural History of Secession, LT. COL. FREEMANTLE.

The last Times Private Miles O'Reilly, His Book Spectacles for Young Eyes, S. W. LANDER.

The Ferry Boy and Financier—A life of Secretary Chase.

ALSO—A new lot of WALL PAPER and OIL SHADES At ROGERS' Bookstore. Massville, Ky., May 26, 1864.

Merchants' Hotel,

(FORMERLY DENNISON HOUSE)

CALLEHER, NELSON & CO.,

Proprietors.

Fifth street, near Main CINCINNATI, O.

This house having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, is now open. Cincinnati, O., May 19th, 1864-3mo.

ESTABLISHED UNDER CITY ORDINANCE IN 1857.

WHEELER TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

PHISTER & HOW, Proprietors,

For the Inspection and Sale of

LEAF TOBACCO

14 WEST FRONT ST. Bet. Main & Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI, OHIO. (near the Steamboat Landing.)

Tobacco Sold at Auction or Privately, as Owners may desire.

AUCTIONS SALES:

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, & SATURDAYS.

PRIVATE SALES DAILY.

Storage to Shippers Three Months Free. Cincinnati, O., May 19th, 1864-3mo. [Eagle copy 8 months and charge Bulletin.]

Keep Cool ICE! ICE!!

WE have commenced running our Ice Wagon, and will deliver Ice to any part of the City.

Persons desiring Ice through the day, can obtain it at Richard Watkins' Grocery Store, on Wall street, or at Wm. Watkins' on Market St. Wm. WATKINS.

May 19, 1864. RICHARD WATKINS.

H. A. CALVERT, (of Ky.) CHAMBERS, STEVENS & CO.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS OF

DRY GOODS,

110 & 112 Pearl Street, [April 17-3m] CINCINNATI, O.

W. W. LAMAR, Wm. K. BOAL,

GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 182 West Second Street, between Race & Elm Streets, CINCINNATI, O.

Will Attend to the Sale of all kinds of PRODUCE, and make immediate Returns. Orders for any description of Groceries promptly filled.

REFERS BY PERMISSION TO JOHN A. ROBINSON, Esq., Gallipolis, O. A. W. BUSKIRK, Esq., Portsmouth, O. Hon. L. T. MOORE, Cadiz, Ky. CAPT. W. HOPKINS, " " JNO. N. RICHARDSON, Esq., " " D. D. GEIGER, Esq., " " HURON MEANS, Esq., Ashland, Ky. Wm. T. NICHOLS, Esq., Ashland, Ky. Wm. L. GEIGER, Esq., Ashland, Ky. Geo. WURTS, Esq., Greenupburg, Ky. E. J. HOCKADAY, Esq., " " LOUIS D. ROSS, Esq., " " CAPT. Z. SHIRLEY, Louisville, Ky. Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETT, Frankfort, Ky.

Will make liberal advance on Consignments of Produce. [mar 2, 1864-6m]

M. THOMPSON, Umbrella, Parasol,

AND

WALKING CANE

MANUFACTORY, No. 167 Main Street, bet. 4th & 5th, CINCINNATI, O.

Repairing promptly attended to. [mar 2]

DUHME & CO.

S. W. Cor. 4th and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI, O.

Manufacturers, Retail & Wholesale Dealers in

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVERWARE.

They keep on hand a large stock of Cheap Watches, Jobbing Material, Spectacles, &c., for the Trade.

Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash. march 3, 1864-1y

J.B. DESSAR & CO.

